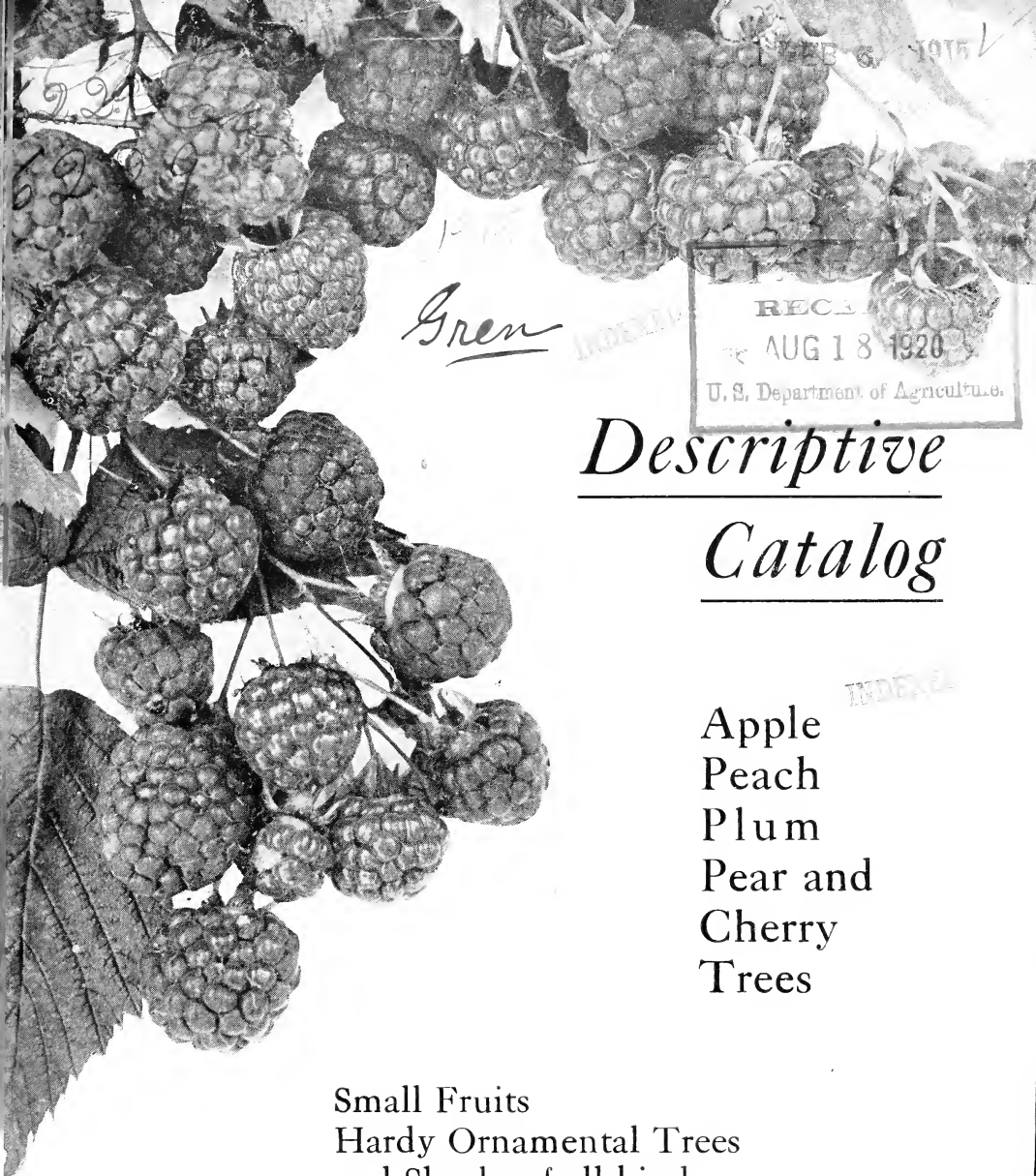


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Green



Descriptive Catalog

Apple
Peach
Plum
Pear and
Cherry
Trees

Small Fruits
Hardy Ornamental Trees
and Shrubs of all kinds

Greenwood County Nursery

J. W. HINSHAW, PROPRIETOR

EUREKA, KANSAS

Printed by The
Fruit-Grower
and Farmer

St. Joseph, Missouri

J. W. Hinshaw

FEB 6 1915

ANNOUNCEMENT

I TAKE pleasure in presenting this new edition of my catalogue to you. Believing that you desire to purchase only the best, I have listed in this catalogue only varieties that are standard sorts. Everyone should have a few fruit trees, small fruits, ornamental shrubs, vines, etc. Considerable profit can be made even from two or three trees or bushes, such as cherries, peaches, currants, gooseberries and strawberries. These do not take up much room and require little care, giving in return bountiful supplies of fresh and delightful fruit.

How deserted a farm home would look without an orchard of well selected fruits; and can a city or village home be complete without its roses, shrubs, trees, etc.; and where space will admit, what is more beautiful in the outside adornment of a comfortable home than a combination of fruits and flowers? Is there anything more enticing than a tree or vine bending with its ripe, luscious fruit; and what is more attractive to the eye than a well arranged landscape covered with ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers? And since so much depends on the Nurseryman for the production of the best varieties and true to name, he must by diligence, labor and experience be prepared to furnish that which will give satisfaction to the purchaser.

It is, therefore, the aim, in the preparation of this catalogue, to make the descriptions and time of ripening, etc., as accurate and intelligible as possible, and in so doing to lend assistance to those desiring to make selections, so that they may obtain varieties suited to their locality and also that a succession of ripening, from the earliest to the latest, among the fruits, and flowering among the ornamentals, may be obtained.

Should you desire varieties other than the ones shown in this catalogue, kindly send your order or write me. I have a large and complete stock and can furnish almost anything you desire.

Thanking you for past patronage and hoping to receive your future valued orders, I am

Yours truly,

GREENWOOD COUNTY NURSERY,

J. W. HINSHAW, Proprietor.

Advice to Correspondents

Please Read Before Making Out Your Order.

Persons sending in orders should observe, as far as possible, the following regulations:

First. Send in your order as early as possible so that there may be no delay when the proper time for shipment arrives. All orders will receive prompt attention.

Second. All orders should be written out on an order sheet and not mixed up in the body of the letter; this will save much trouble, and at the same time prevent mistakes.

Third. In ordering fruit trees, state whether Standard or Dwarf trees are wanted; also the age, size and number wanted.

Fourth. When particular varieties are ordered, state whether and to what extent other varieties may be substituted, in case the order cannot be filled to the letter, as happens occasionally in all nurseries. When no instruction of this kind accompanies the order, the best judgment will be exercised in filling the order so as to render satisfaction to the purchaser.

Fifth. It is requested that explicit directions for marking and shipping stock accompany the order. When such directions are not given, it will be shipped the cheapest and most direct route by freight, unless it is deemed safest and best to ship by express, and in all cases the shipment will be at the risk of the purchaser, and if delay or loss occur in transit the forwarders alone must be held responsible.

Sixth. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a draft, or postoffice or express money order for the amount. If neither can be obtained, enclose currency in registered letter.

Seventh. Customers are requested to send notice at once of any error that may be committed in filling their order, so that it may be rectified and explained.

Articles by Mail

Packages of small articles will be sent by mail, prepaid, for the convenience of those who cannot be reached by railroad or express.

The Shipping Season

There can be no definite time specified for beginning to ship stock, either in the spring or in the autumn. That is regulated by the opening of the spring, early or late, and by the ripening up of the stock in the fall, as the season for planting is not regulated so much by any particular month or day, nor by the state of vegetation, where the planting is to be done, but more particularly by the condition of the trees to be planted. It is therefore the more earnestly requested that orders be sent in early and the stock will be shipped or delivered at the proper season in good condition.

Guarantee of Genuineness

While the greatest diligence and care to have all trees, etc., true to label will be exercised, mistakes may occur, and in such cases, upon proper proof, the trees, etc., will be replaced free of charge, or the amount of money paid for them will be refunded, and it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and the seller that the guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make the nurseryman who sold the trees, etc., liable for any sum greater than that originally paid for the trees, etc., that proved untrue, nor for damage.

Hints on Transplanting, Etc.

The natural place for the roots of trees and plants is in the ground, and as soon as they are exposed to the atmosphere and become too dry they begin to lose their vitality; therefore, let it be kept in mind that too much care cannot be taken to protect their life and vitality while out of the ground, as a failure in this is often the cause of a feeble growth when transplanted. Poor growth is also caused by not having the ground in proper condition at time of transplanting and a lack of after cultivation.

Soil—Its Preparation, Exposure, Etc.

Any soil that will grow good crops of corn and small grain will answer for fruit trees, etc. Eastern and northern exposures are usually considered the best, but perhaps more depends on the quality of the soil and its preparation and after-cultivation than in the exposure. If the ground is naturally wet, sprouty and cold, artificial draining is necessary before planting. Any ground should be well prepared by twice plowing, using the sub-soil plow after the common one at the second plowing, and stirring the ground twenty inches, or more, deep; the deeper the better. This is not only for trees, but small fruits as well. On good, rich soil, manuring will be unnecessary, but on thin or poor soil, fertilizers, such as well decomposed manure or compost, should be applied freely. Never grow small grain in the orchard, but always some crop that will require thorough cultivation, and the rows of trees should be kept cultivated at least until the latter part of August.

Transplanting. When the trees are received, open the bundles and heel in, so that mellow earth will come in contact with all the roots. It may be necessary to apply water to moisten the soil. Before planting, the ends of all bruised and broken roots must be cut sloping from the underside. If the soil is properly prepared the holes need not be dug much larger than to receive the roots in their original position. In planting in sod, in yard or lawn, the hole should be dug four to six feet in diameter and a little deeper than is necessary to set the tree, always using good mellow soil in filling in, pressing the ground well about the roots, and in such a manner as to leave them in their natural position as much as possible. Water freely used in planting helps to settle the earth about the roots and mulching, as soon as the tree is planted, three or four inches thick and four to six feet in diameter, should be applied, but the earth should be well pressed about the tree before supplying the mulching.

Depth to Plant

About the only correct guide that can be given in regard to the depth to be planted is that when the ground is well pressed about the tree or plant it will be as deep or a little deeper, than it stood in the nursery; and in this it is well to bear in mind that the roots of some trees, such as the Standard Pear, strike their roots deep, and require a deep hole, even to plant them as deep as they were in the nursery. Dwarf trees should be planted so that all the stock on which they are worked will be under ground.

Pruning

Cut back one-third to one-half of last season's growth, and one-year-old peach to almost a bare stock and headed back to the desired height, for forming the top; the buds on the body of the peach tree will make a better growth and form a better top than if the side branches are left on. It is not advisable to do this close pruning until just before the buds start in the spring. Remove the labels before the trees begin to grow.

Wintering Trees When Procured in the Fall

Procuring trees in the autumn for early spring planting is recommended when the purchaser is not prepared to plant in the fall or prefers spring setting, or where the winters are too severe to set out young trees or plants in the fall; the greatest advantages derived in doing so are that when the roots have been cut or pruned, it will be found, upon taking them up in the spring, that a callous has been formed for the producing of new rootlets, and the trees being planted without much exposure, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, will become thoroughly established the first season, and should make twice the growth of late planted trees; and the labor of planting is then done before the rush of the spring work sets in. To insure success, select a dry spot of ground where water will not stand during winter and no grass or litter that will invite mice. Dig a trench from three to four feet wide, according to the amount of trees to be heeled in, and deep enough to admit one layer of roots and sloping enough to let the trees lie at an angle of about thirty degrees, throwing the earth on the back part of the trenches so as to make a more perfect slope on which to lay down the trees. Put in one layer of trees, placing the roots as close together as can conveniently be done, cover with well pulverized soil well up on the bodies and as carefully worked in about the roots as if they were being planted; then add another layer of trees, overlapping the first, and continuing as first until all are heeled in, throwing the ground well up and around the trench, and where the winters are very severe it is advisable to cover the trees entirely up with earth. Evergreen boughs, coarse straw or corn fodder can be placed over the tops, but not thick enough to admit of a harbor for mice. The roots should be pruned before laying them down in the fall.

Treatment of Trees, Etc., That Have Been Frozen in the Package or Received During the Frosty Weather

Put them unopened in a cellar or some other cool, protected place, free from frost, or cover them up heavily or entirely with earth until they are fully thawed out, when they can be unpacked and planted or placed in trenches until convenient to plant. Treated in this way they will not be injured by the freezing.

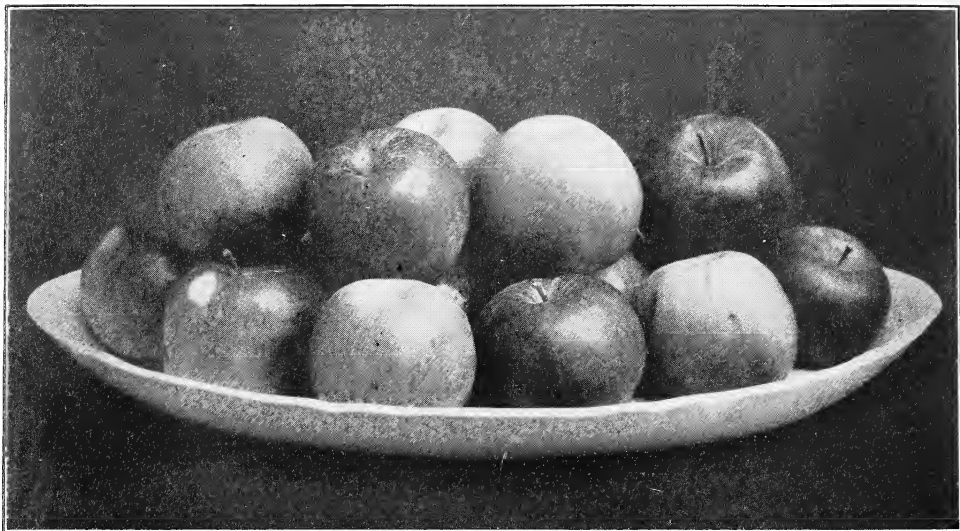
Suitable Distance For Planting

Apples, Standard25 to 40 feet	Grapes6 by 8 feet
Apples, Dwarf 6 to 8 "	Currants3 by 4 "
Pears, Standard18 to 20 "	Gooseberries3 by 5 "
Pears, Dwarf10 to 12 "	Raspberries, Red.....2½ by 6 "
Peaches16 to 18 "	Raspberries, Black.....2½ by 7 "
Nectarines and Apricots....16 to 18 "	Blackberries3 by 8 "
Cherries, Sweet18 to 20 "	Strawberries, Rows1 by 3½ "
Cherries, Sour16 to 18 "	Strawberries, in Bed....1½ by 1½ "
Plums16 to 18 "	Asparagus, in Bed.....1 by 1½ "
Quinces 8 to 10 "	Asparagus, in Field1 by 3 "

NUMBER OF TREES AND PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES

1 by 1 ft.43,560	5 by 5 ft.1,742
2 by 1 "21,780	6 by 6 "1,210
2 by 2 "10,890	8 by 8 " 680
3 by 1 "14,520	10 by 10 " 435
3 by 2 " 7,260	12 by 12 " 302
3 by 3 " 4,840	15 by 15 " 193
4 by 1 "10,890	16 by 16 " 170
4 by 2 " 5,445	18 by 18 " 134
4 by 3 " 3,630	20 by 20 " 108
4 by 4 " 2,722	25 by 25 " 69
5 by 2 " 4,356	30 by 30 " 48
5 by 3 " 2,904	33 by 20 " 66
5 by 4 " 2,178	

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between rows by the distance between the plants. Thus, Strawberries planted three feet by one foot gives each plant three square feet, or 14,520 plants to the acre.



Apples

The Apple is considered the most important of all fruits. Its long period of ripening, and its long keeping qualities tend to place it in the front rank. The average price paid for the fruit is steadily on the increase, and the demand far exceeds the supply. There is no fruit that lends itself so readily to all manner of uses—canning, evaporating, etc. Physicians say that if Apples are eaten every day by a person there will be no occasion to create doctor's bills. The list below is of the best varieties, and when in bearing they will be a constant source of pleasure and profit.

SUMMER APPLES

Cooper's Early White—Medium in size, round, somewhat flattened; color a bright yellow, with blush of red; flesh white, sub-acid and good.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Medium to large, a little flattened at the ends; light red in broad stripes and splashes on yellow ground; flesh yellow and sub-acid; a good cooking apple; hardy and a valuable sort.

Early Harvest — Medium to large; a bright yellow; flesh juicy, crisp and well flavored. June.

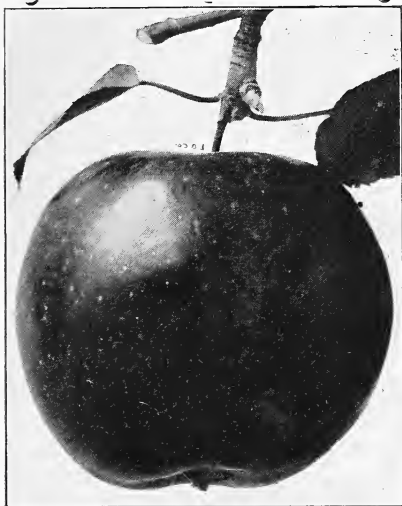
Golden Sweet—Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good; strong grower and good bearer. July.

Red June—Medium to large, oblong; color deep red, with splashes of yellow; very tender, juicy and high flavored. June.

Red Astrachan—Large, crimson with spots of yellow flesh, tender, juicy acid and pleasant; tree a prolific bearer. June.

Sweet June—Medium, round and yellowish; flesh sweet, tender and pleasant. July.

Yellow Transparent—A beautiful apple. Color a clear, pale yellowish-white when mature; flesh tender, sub-acid and good; one of the earliest to ripen; tree strong, upright grower.



RED JUNE.

AUTUMN APPLES

Bailey Sweet—Large to very large; skin smooth mixed and striped with deep red; flesh yellow, tender, sweet and rich; quality good. October.

Grimes' Golden—Medium oblong; color a rich yellow; flesh yellow, rich and with a fine, delicate flavor. October.

Maiden Blush—Large, flat; color pale yellow with beautiful blush; flesh white, mild, sub-acid and good; one of the old, well-known apples. September.

Pennsylvania Red Streak—Medium to large, roundish, color yellow with red stripes; flesh yellowish-white, sub-acid, juicy and very good. A good market apple.

Rambo—Medium, yellowish-white streaked with dull red; mild, tender and good; tree a fine grower, productive. A good apple for the Middle West. October to December.

Roman Stem—Medium, round, whitish-yellow, with blush and russet dots; flesh tender, juicy and fine; good quality. A good dessert apple. October.

Yellow Bellflower—Large to very large, oblong; pale yellow with blush; flesh rich, good and sub-acid; tree hardy and a good grower. October to January.

WINTER APPLES

Arkansas Black—One of the most brilliantly colored apples; smooth, glossy, yellow, where not covered with deep, almost black crimson; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sub-acid and rich. A good keeper and valuable as a market apple, on account of its attractive coloring.

Ben Davis—Large, roundish, yellow, splashed with bright red; flesh white, tender and juicy, sub-acid. This variety is too well known to need description.

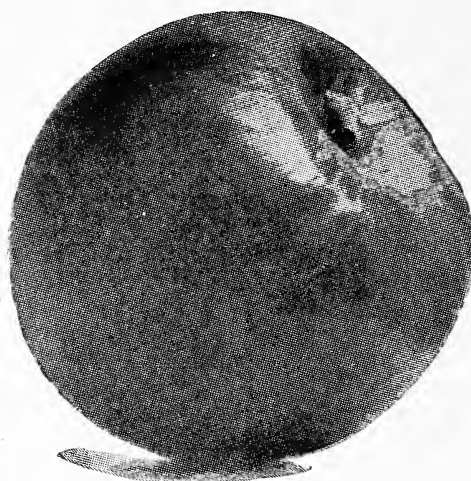
Gano—A valuable sort; very hardy, vigorous and healthy; bright yellow, nearly covered with bright dark crimson. A good market apple.

Stayman's Winesap—It is now attracting attention everywhere as a profitable market variety. It has large size, bright red color, great productiveness and best quality to commend it. The tree is a vigorous grower and, like its parent, is irregular and drooping in habit, and adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. Season, November to February.

Genniting—Small, roundish-oblong; color yellow; flesh juicy and good. October.

Huntsman—Large, round, somewhat angular; color a pale yellow, with faint blush; very attractive; flesh yellow, mild, sweet and very good. December to March.

Ingram—Medium; color rich orange-yellow, covered with bright carmine splashes and large russet dots; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, sub-acid; very good. A long keeper.



JONATHAN.

Jonathan—Considered one of the most popular apples grown; color bright yellow, nearly covered with bright, dark red; flesh tender, crisp, sub-acid and highly flavored. A splendid market apple.

Little Red Romanite—Medium to small striped and shaded deep red on greenish-yellow ground; flesh crisp, mild, sub-acid. Is considered a long keeper in the West.

Mammoth Black Twig—One of the most profitable apples grown, resembles Winesap, except that it is one-half larger.

Missouri Pippin—Medium to large, striped with red on pale yellow ground; flesh crisp, sub-acid and very good. A splendid keeping apple. December to April.

Northwestern Greening—Large and smooth, greenish yellow; flesh fine-grained, juicy and good quality.

Roman Beauty—Large, roundish-oblong, color yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, sub-acid and good. A very good market apple.

Tolman Sweet—Medium to large, roundish; whitish-yellow, with faint blush on sunny side, small gray dots; flesh white, rich, sweet and very good. A good keeper.

Winesap—An old and well-known sort; medium size, roundish; rich dark yellow, nearly covered with bright dark red; flesh yellow, firm, rich and very good. A good cider and dessert apple.

Wolf River—Large, and handsome; bright red; flesh white and fine quality; tree hardy and productive.

York Imperial—Large, oval, greenish-yellow, nearly covered with bright red, flesh tender, crisp, juicy and aromatic. Enormous bearer, hangs well on tree; good keeper.

CRAB APPLES

Crab Apples make a very ornamental lawn tree, besides furnishing delicious fruit for jams, jellies, preserving, etc. Nearly all varieties are perfectly hardy and enormous producers. They bear young and command a ready market.

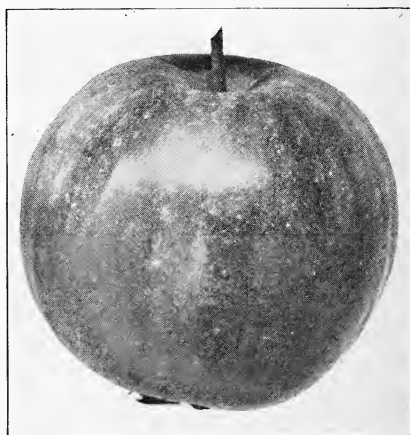
Hyslop—Very large, deep crimson; very popular on account of its size and beauty; tree vigorous and prolific bearer. September.

Martha—Beautiful glossy yellow, shaded with bright red; good size, mild and a good eating sort. October.

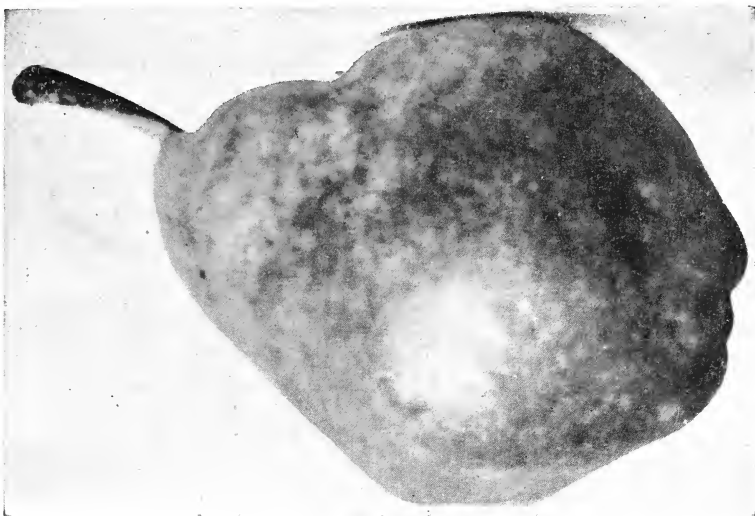
Transcendent—Large, roundish-oblong; yellow and striped with red. September.

Florence—Fruit medium in size, color carmine; flesh yellowish, fine, acid. Excellent for cooking or jelly. Valuable for early market.

Whitney—Large, glossy green, splashed with crimson; firm, juicy and very pleasant. August.



TRANSCENDENT CRAB.



GARBER PEAR.

Pears

The Pear, like a good many things desirable and valuable, cannot be had without care and attention. One of the most important points is to gather them at the proper time. Summer and autumn Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe; winter varieties may be left until danger of frost. There is no fruit that commands a better price on the market. Every home garden should have one or more trees.

STANDARD PEARS

Bartlett (Summer)—Very large, bright yellow, with beautiful red blush; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; an early and abundant bearer; tree vigorous.

Clapp's Favorite (Summer) — Very large; yellowish-green to full yellow when ripe; dull red blush on sunny side, small dots; buttery, rich and melting. Should be gathered early.

Garber (Autumn)—Earlier than Kieffer, large and better quality; bears young and is immensely productive; very hardy.

Howell (Autumn)—Large, light yellow with fine red cheek; rich, sweet and melting; highly perfumed; hardy and a prolific bearer.

Kieffer (Autumn)—One of the standard sorts, light yellow when fully ripe, with numerous russet dots and light red blush; flesh white, crisp and juicy valuable for canning and preserving.

DWARF VARIETIES

Duchesse de Angouleme (Autumn)—A profitable market sort, very large, juicy, rich and fine flavor.

Flemish Beauty (Autumn) — Large, beautiful, melting, sweet and juicy; hardy and produce abundantly.

Garber—See standard varieties.

Howell—See standard varieties.

Seckel (Autumn)—The standard of excellence in pears; small, but of highest flavor; hardy and bears abundantly.



EARLY RICHMOND.

Cherries

The Cherry is one of the finest and most desirable of the dessert fruits. The trees are very ornamental and when full of rich, ripe fruit, present a very beautiful and attractive appearance. The varieties are generally divided into two classes—Hearts and Biggerreau and Dukes and Morellos. The former are large, heart-shaped, meaty and sweet; the Dukes and Morellos are not so large, but are more hardy and less liable to injury, and the fruit is acid and is splendid for culinary purposes.

Baldwin—Large, round, dark red; sub-acid, very good. A good canning cherry.

Dyehouse—Very early, and a sure bearer; ripens a week earlier than Early Richmond; quality very good.

English Morello—Medium size, dark red rich sub-acid, juicy and good.

Early Richmond—One of the most popular; color light red, juicy, sub-acid and very good. A valuable market sort.

Montmorency—A large, red cherry, ripening after Early Richmond; bears immensely, and is considered one of the best.

Ostheim—One of the hardiest; large heart-shaped, almost black when ripe; rich and juicy; a very prolific bearer.

Suda Hardy—A valuable late cherry; resembles the English Morello in shape, color and quality; tree is much hardier.



ABUNDANCE PLUM.

Plums

The Plum is one of our best and most popular fruits. It will grow in almost any soil not absolutely wet, but produces best fruit on heavy, clayey soil. There are many different varieties, and those we list below we consider the best.

Abundance—A popular new Japanese variety, hardy and thrifty; fruit large, showy, rich and highly perfumed.

America—One of the largest; glossy coral red; flesh yellow, firm and very delicious. One of the very best.

Burbank—Medium to large; orange yellow, dotted and marbled with red; flesh yellow, sweet and good; a good canning and market plum.

Pottawatomie—Medium, round, red, streaked with yellow; firm, juicy and good; very productive.

Shipper's Pride—An unusually profitable grower and extremely hardy, very prolific, large size, nearly round; color

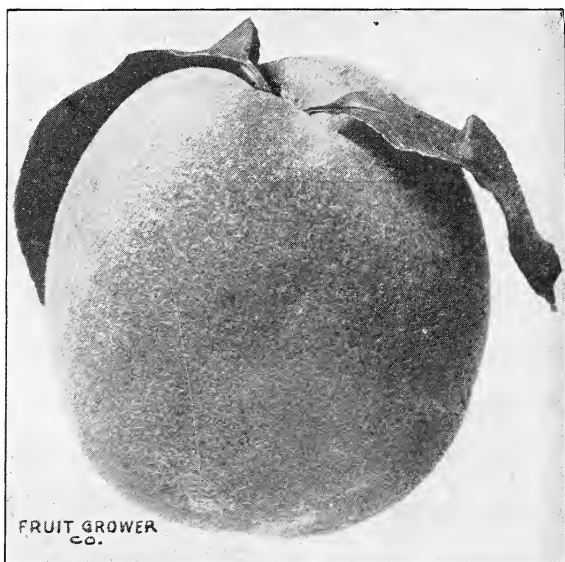
a dark purple; flesh fine, sweet and juicy. A good shipper.

Shiro—Medium, nearly round; lemon-yellow, with whitish bloom; flesh firm, with an almond flavor. A good canning sort.

Shropshire Damson—One of the best; dark purple, with blue bloom; flesh melting, juicy, somewhat acid; quality good.

The Climax—Very large, heart-shaped, dark red, with yellow dots; flesh yellow, firm, sweet and rich. Considered one of the best.

Wild Goose—



GREENSBORO.

Peaches

One of the most profitable and pleasant of the fruits to grow is the Peach. Easy of cultivation, immensely productive, early bearing and immense demand for the fruits gives it first place among the fruits of its nature. No garden should be without a few trees. We list below a few of the many varieties and can supply others, if desired.

EARLY PEACHES

Alexander—One of the earliest; medium size, yellow, nearly covered with crimson; flesh white and good; bears young.

Carmen—Large, mottled red cheek, on yellow ground; flesh white; ripens about ten days later than Alexander.

Crawford's Early—Large oblong, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet and rich.

Greensboro—One of the largest of the early peaches; beautifully colored, with light and dark red, shaded with yellow; flesh white, juicy and good; one of the best.

Japan Dwarf Blood—Medium, yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh white, streaked with red, juicy and good.

Mayflower—Medium to large; strong, vigorous grower; rather given to over bearing and should be thinned; when fully ripe is a beautiful red all over.

Sneed—Said to be the earliest peach to ripen; medium size, white, with blushed cheek; flesh white, juicy and good.

Triumph—Medium to large; yellow, nearly covered with dark red; flesh yellow and rich; very hard and a fine shipper.



CHAMPION.

MEDIUM EARLY PEACHES

Champion—A western variety of large size and good quality; bears very regular; creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, sweet and delicious.

Chinese Cling—Very large, oblong, clear light yellow, with red cheek; flesh juicy, sweet and delicious. One of the most popular.

Crosby—Very hardy; medium size, bright orange yellow, with bright red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and good.

Family Favorite — Large; a sure bearer and prolific; flesh white, sweet and very good.

Fitzgerald—Fully equal to the Early Crawford in size, quality and color; extremely hardy and vigorous; large, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, rich and melting. One of the best.

Elberta Cling—A large, round high quality peach carrying a bright red cheek; an Elberta in appearance and a splendid clingstone.

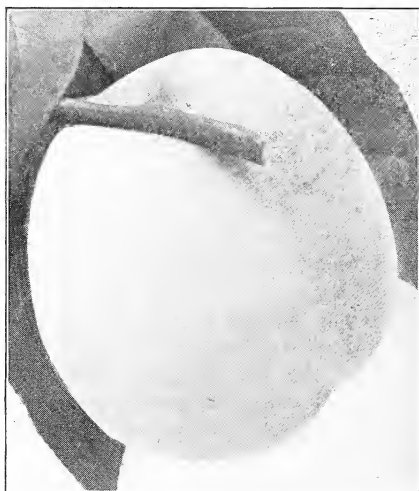
Mathews Beauty—Large, yellow, with rich red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and juicy. A good market peach.

Mountain Rose—Very large, white, with red cheek; flesh white; melting and juicy. One of the best.

Old Mixon Cling—Large, yellowish-white, dotted red cheek; flesh pale white; melting and juicy. One of the most desirable of the cling-stone peaches.

Old Mixon Free—A fine, large, productive variety; in high favor as an orchard variety; yellowish-white with deep red cheek; flesh white, red at the stone, rich and melting.

Reeve's Favorite—Medium to large, yellow with dark red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the pit, tender and good. One of the best market peaches.



MAMIE ROSS.

Mamie Ross—Medium to large, white with blush cheek; flesh yellowish-white; rich and high flavored.

Stump of the World—Large, nearly round, blush red on creamy white ground; flesh creamy white, rich and delicious. A splendid variety.

LATE PEACHES

Captain Ede—Resembles the Elberta and is as good a peach in every way; not quite so large.

Crawford's Late—Large and beautiful; yellow, with red cheek; quality fine. A very popular old variety for canning and marketing.

Elberta—The great market peach; large, bright yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very high quality. A sure bearer and hardy. There is always a big demand on the market for this variety.

Late Elberta—Large; bright yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very high quality. Ripens a month later than Elberta.

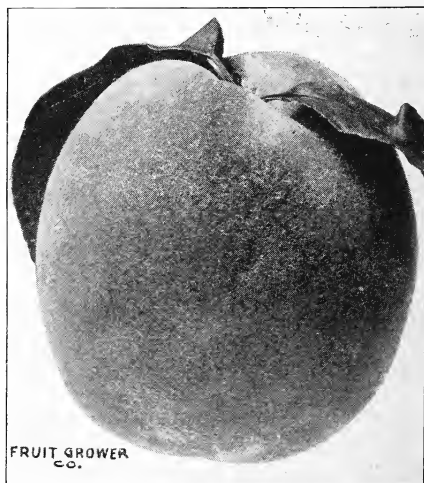
Heath Cling—Large, oblong, creamy white, tinged with red in the sun; very tender, juicy and melting. One of the best.

Henrietta—Large to very large; beautiful yellow, nearly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive and a sure bearer. Always commands a good price on the market.

Salway—Large, yellow, with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting and rich. A good orchard peach and very productive.

Smock—Large, rather oval, orange-red on yellow; flesh bright yellow, red at stone, juicy and rich. One of the best.

Wonderful—Large, rich yellow, with bright crimson cheek and red dots on the yellow; flesh yellow, rich and highly flavored. One of the best.



GREENSBORO.

Apricots

A rich and delicious fruit; belongs to the peach family and ripens just before it. The skin is smooth and a beautiful color. For drying and canning it has no superior. It ships well and commands a good price on the market. It requires about the same cultivation as the peach.

Early Golden—Small, roundish-oval, pale orange, with smooth skin; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and good quality.

Moorpark—One of the largest; orange-yellow, with numerous specks and dots of gray; flesh yellow, sweet and rich; tree somewhat tender and inclined to ripen unevenly.

Royal—Large, roundish oval; pale orange with faintly tinged red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, sweet and high-flavored. A good market variety.

Superb—Medium size; light salmon-yellow, with numerous red or russet dots; flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid and good; hardy and productive.

Nectarines

The Nectarine is also of the peach family and resembles the apricot in its smooth skin. It is superior to the peach for drying and also makes excellent preserves. Requires the same cultivation as the peach.

Boston—Large, roundish, light yellow, with bright red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and a peculiar flavor that is very pleasant. One of the best market sorts.

Downton—Large, pale green, with a violet cheek; flesh pale green and red at the stone. It is melting, rich and exceeding good.

Quinces

The Quince is becoming more popular every year as its good qualities and usefulness become known. It is productive, bears regular crops and is more sought for canning, with other fruits, as it imparts a delicious flavor. Will grow in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and enriched with stable manure once in a while. The tree is hardy, requires little space and comes into bearing early.

Champion—Very large and handsome; low with pinkish shades; splendid quality; flesh cooks as tender as an apple and has a delicate flavor; makes a very handsome tree; fruit is a greenish-yellow.

Orange—Large, irregular; color a fine golden; flesh firm and cooks tender; excellent quality. One of the best.

Mammoth—Very large, roundish, yellow.

Grapes

Everyone, even if they have only a few feet of ground, should have a few grape vines; a home garden is not complete without them. They require little care and return a most delicious and healthful fruit in abundance. With a little care in selecting varieties, one may have grapes for nearly the whole season. They can be trained over fences, trellises, etc., and besides the fruit, makes a beautiful ornament for the home.

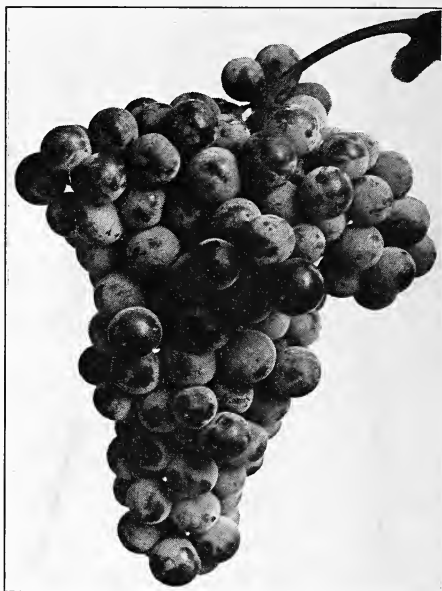
Brighton (Red)—Bunch medium to large, compact, sweet, rich and best quality; dark crimson or brownish red; vine vigorous and productive.

Campbell's Early (Black)—Bunch compact, slightly shouldered; berry large, tender, sweet and rich; vine vigorous, productive and hardy. A good shipper and long keeper.

Concord (Black)—The old reliable; bunch large, compact; berries large, rich, juicy and sweet; succeeds anywhere; vine strong, vigorous and hardy.

Goethe (White)—Bunch medium, rather loose; berry large, thin skin, tender, pulpy and sweet; vine vigorous and very productive.

Lutie (Red)—A fine table grape; bunch and berry medium; quality the



MOORE'S EARLY.

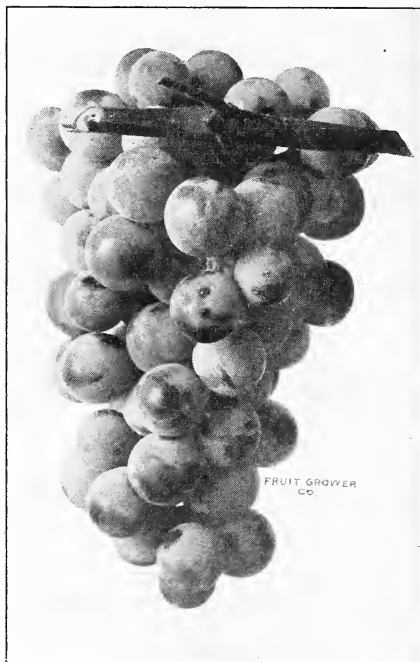
best; very free from diseases; hardy, vigorous and productive.

Moore's Early (Black)—Bunch large compact, with heavy blue bloom, berry large, round and equals Concord in quality, and ripens about two weeks earlier. A good market berry.

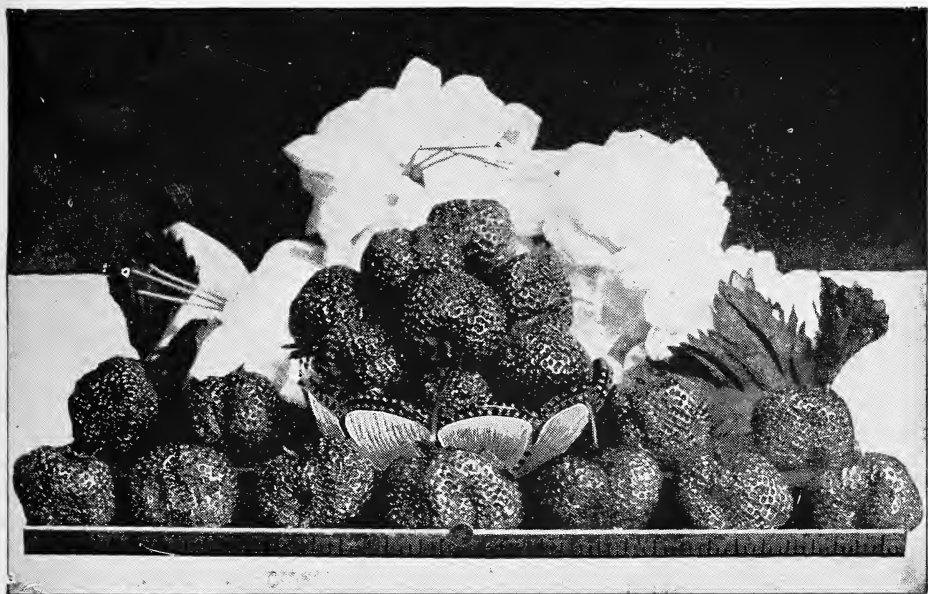
Niagara (White)—Bunch large, compact, berry large, yellowish-white, juicy and very good; skin tough, making it a good shipper; one of the leading white sorts.

Woodruff (Red)—Bunch very large, compact and roundish; berries round, red, juicy, sub-acid and good; vine vigorous and productive.

Worden (Black)—Bunch large and compact; berry round, black, with blue bloom, pulpy, juicy and very good; ripens several days earlier than Concord.



CONCORD.



Strawberries

First in the affections of nearly everyone, in the way of fruits, is the strawberry. It is the first of the fresh fruits to appear after the long winter months and is so delicious that the demand always exceeds the supply. They require so little care that it is not worth mentioning. A very small patch occupying only a few feet of ground will produce an amazing amount of brilliant luscious berries. By selecting a few plants of the early and late sorts one may have strawberries for the table for several weeks.

The varieties marked "Per." fertilize themselves; those marked "Imp." require to be planted with "Perfect" sorts to produce the best results.

EARLY VARIETIES

Excelsior (Per.)—One of the best; plant vigorous, berries medium, round and delicious; very productive. Early.

Johnson—Berry medium, bright red; plant vigorous; one of the earliest.

Louis Gauthier (Per.)—Berry medium to large, oblong, flesh firm, sub-acid and good; plant vigorous. Early.

MIDSEASON

Bubach (Imp.)—A handsome berry, large, roundish-oblong, dark scarlet; quality good; requires good cultivation.

Crescent (Imp.)—Medium to large berry, oblong, bright scarlet, rather soft but good; very prolific bearer.

Senator Dunlap—Considered one of the best all around berries, a prolific bearer and a good shipper; rich dark red, very uniform in shape, making it a splendid market berry.

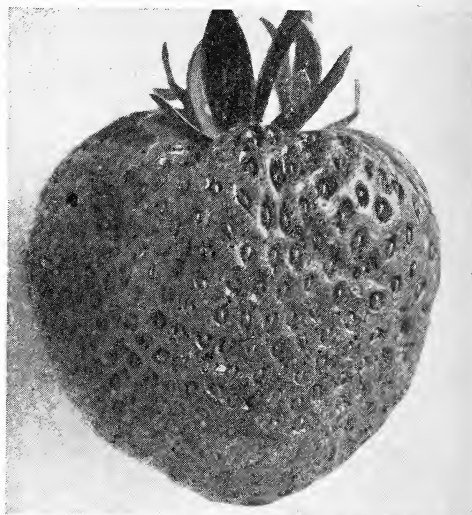
Splendid (Per.)—Large, nearly round, bright red; a good shipper; berry is meaty and melting. One of the best.

Warfield (Imp.)—This is an old time favorite; medium size, dark crimson, firm and good; makes a good shipping berry and splendid for canning.

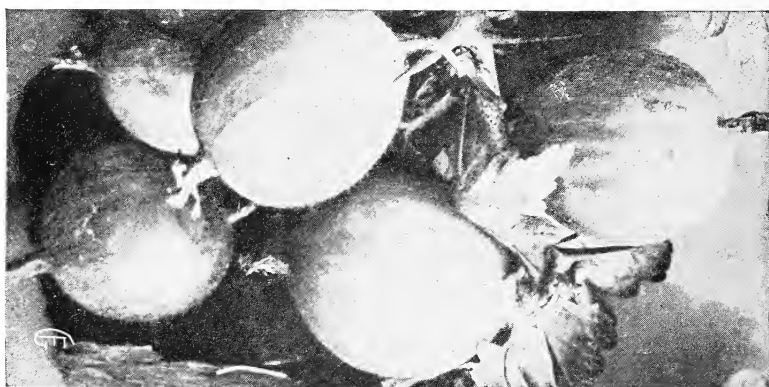
LATE

Gandy (Per.)—Large, regular, conical, bright crimson, firm and fine flavor; vigorous, prolific and a fine shipper.

Sample (Imp.)—Medium to large, round, somewhat irregular, bright scarlet, firm and of high quality; one of the best of the late sorts.



GANDY.



DOWNING.

Gooseberries

The Gooseberry is gaining in popularity every year. There are few fruits that yield so satisfactory returns. They are excellent for canning and table use while in season.

Downing—Fruit large, whitish-green, flesh soft, juicy and very good; bush upright, vigorous and productive. A valuable market sort.

Houghton—Small, pale red, tender, juicy and sweet; an enormous bearer; free from mildew.

Joslynn or Red Jacket—Large, smooth, very prolific and hardy; quality good; bush vigorous and free from mildew.

Smith's Improved—A new variety; very vigorous and upright; fruit large and oval; bright green; firm, sweet and good.

Blackberries

Blackberries are among the best known and valued of the small fruits; very wholesome and good. They are easy of cultivation and will grow in any good garden soil. Care should be taken to keep the ground rich and clean, and the canes should be pinched back to about four feet. In the winter they should be protected by laying down on the ground and covering with a light mulch of straw.

Early Harvest—A standard early sort; ripens before raspberries are gone; tender, very juicy and sweet; needs winter protection.

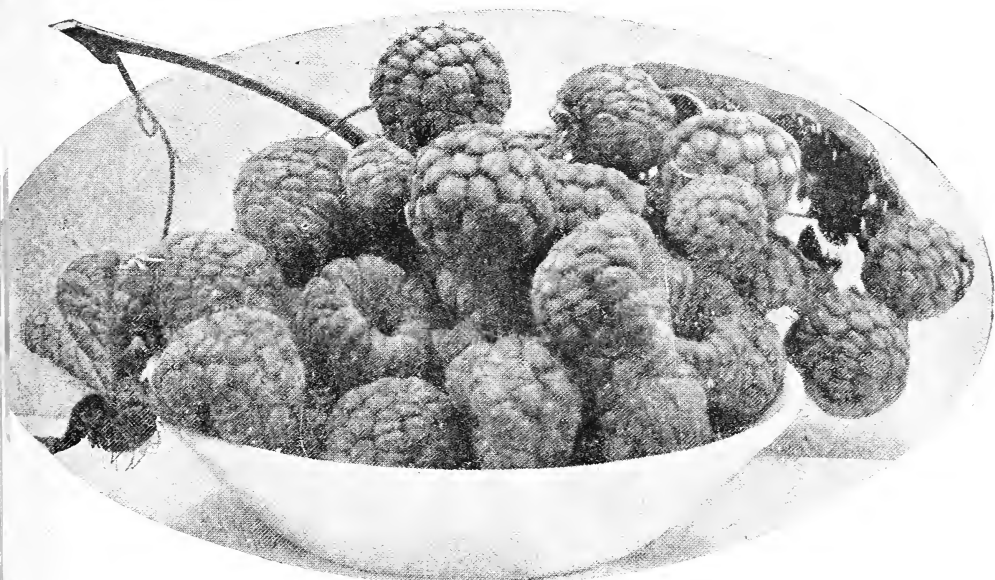
Erie—Large, nearly round, sub-acid and good; very productive; should be protected in winter.

Kenoyer—One of the earliest and best; very large, productive and luscious;

plant is hardy and vigorous. A splendid market berry.

Mesereau—An enormous producer of extra size berries, brilliant black, extra quality, sweet, rich and juicy; a strong grower producing stout stock canes.

Snyder—Extremely hardy and very prolific; berries medium size, rich and good; fruits in clusters near top of canes, easy to pick.



HAYMAKER.

Raspberries

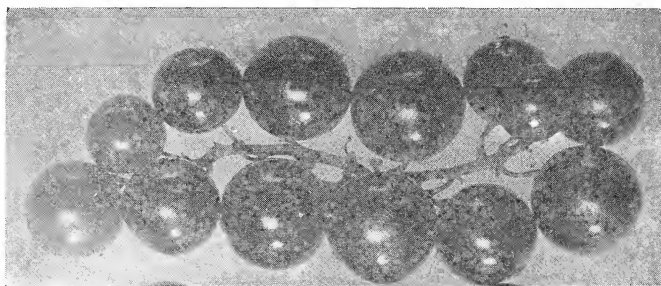
Raspberries do well on any soil that will produce a good corn crop. Owing to their delicate flavor, they are very much in demand on the market, for table use and for canning and preserving. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old canes, so as to give the young shoots a chance to grow.

Cumberland (Black)—Very large, firm and excellent quality; hardy and productive; one of the best market berries.

Cardinal—This variety is one of the grandest berries ever produced. It is vigorous and very prolific; fruit is rich red and highly flavored.

Haymaker—Large, purplish-black, good flavor, soft and melting, vigorous and hardy; late.

Kansas (Black)—Berries very large and a beautiful color, rich and of the best quality; ripens early and is a strong grower and immensely productive.



CHERRY CURRANT.

Currants

The Currants ripen just before the raspberries are gone and continue for several weeks. They produce enormous crops of fruit and require little care. Nearly all the varieties are hardy, and do not require protection. Very useful for jams, jellies, etc.

Cherry—One of the largest of the red currants; bunches short and compact and borne in great profusion.

North Star—Medium size, borne on a long stem, bright crimson, mild and rich; bears early and enormously. A good berry for the home garden.

Red Dutch—An old, well-known sort; medium size and good quality; bunch long and well filled; very productive.

White Dutch—Medium size; yellowish-white; bunches long; less acid than the Red Dutch and of best quality. A good table currant.

Asparagus

This delicious and healthful vegetable should be found in every garden. Set in the fall or spring, with the crown of the plant about three inches below the surface about a foot apart.

Barr's Mammoth—The largest of all; very tender and delicious; very productive.

Conover's Colossal—Tender, high fla-

vored and a standard variety. One of the best for market.

Palmetto—Extensively grown for market on account of its earliness; large size and attractive appearance.

Horse Radish

I have a very large supply of the choicest home-grown roots. Every home garden should have a few of these for use in sauces and seasoning for meats, etc. Will grow in any good garden soil.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Linneaus—A very large variety; early; fine quality, and cooks very evenly.

Mammoth—Large, early, tender and fine flavored. Stalks will sometimes reach three feet in length.

Ornamental Department



Hardy Shade Trees

MAPLE—Acer

Norway Maple—A large compact tree with broad head and bright green foliage; very desirable for street and lawn planting.

BIRCH—Betula

Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch—A very graceful tree, with drooping branches and delicately cut foliage. A beautiful lawn tree.

CATALPA

Speciosa — A beautiful tree, with spreading head and beautiful large flowers in early spring. A rapid grower and extensively planted for commercial purposes.

ELM—Ulmus

American White—Grows 50 to 60 feet high; has no superior for street or lawn planting; makes a wide, spreading head, and is a rapid grower.

HORSE CHESTNUT—Aeculus

European White Flowering—A large sized tree of regular outline and wide head; very hardy and free from disease; in May tree is covered with white flowers marked with red; very desirable as a lawn tree.



AMERICAN ELM.

Silver Maple—A hardy, rapid-growing native tree of large size; foliage very thick and making a desirable shade for lawn.

Sugar or Rock Maple—A popular native variety of stately form and fine foliage; too well known to need description.

OAK—*Quercus*

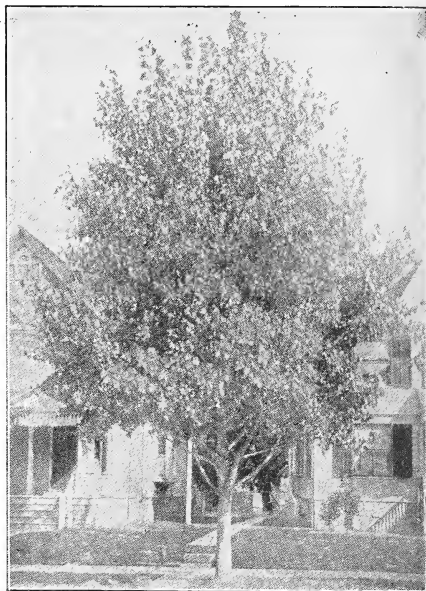
Red Oak—A native species of large size and rapid growth; foliage purplish-red in the fall.

White Oak—One of the finest of native trees; large size and spreading head; leaves green above and silvery beneath. Makes an immense tree.

POPLAR—*Populus*

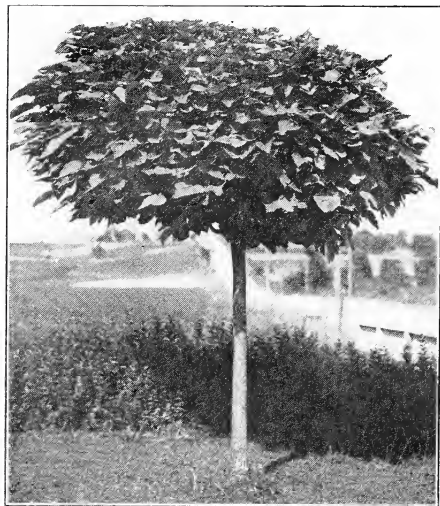
Carolina Poplar—Pyramidal in form and a rapid grower; leaves large and glossy green; very desirable for street planting.

Silver-Leaved Poplar—Of wonderfully rapid growth and spreading head; leaves large; rich, dark green above and white beneath.



CAROLINA POPLAR.

Weeping Trees



CATALPA BUNGEI.

Catalpa Bungei—Of dwarf habit, forming a wide, spreading head, with drooping branches, resembling an umbrella.

Kilmarnock Weeping Willow—A very graceful tree, with slender drooping branches and large, glossy green leaves.

Weeping Birch—See shade trees.

Weeping Mulberry—A very hardy tree, of graceful form; forms an umbrella-like head and slender branches, drooping to the ground; foliage small and glossy green.

Weeping Willow (American)—A beautiful variety of graceful dwarf form, with purplish-green foliage.

Evergreens

Arbor Vitae (American)—A beautiful small native tree; very ornamental; valuable for screens and hedges.

Austrian Pine—Grows to great height; long, stiff leaves, deep green; hardy and valuable for wind breaks, hedges, etc.

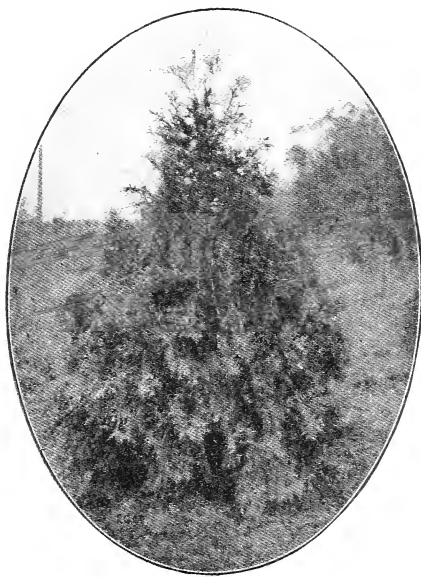
Irish Juniper—Erect, dense, conical, resembling a pillar of green; very ornamental.

Norway Spruce—A rapid grower, graceful, drooping branches; regular in outline and very hardy.

Red Cedar—A valuable native species; makes a fine ornamental hedge tree.

Scotch Pine—A rapid growing tree, with stout red shoots and silvery green foliage; very ornamental and make good shelter belts.

White Pine—Foliage light, delicate and silvery green; will grow in the poorest of light, sandy soils; very ornamental.



ARBOR VITAE.



ALTHEA.

Ornamental Shrubs

ALTHEA

Rose of Sharon

These are very fine, hardy, free-growing shrubs, with beautiful flowers easy of cultivation and valuable for late blooming; flowers are double and come in a variety of colors—pink, white, purple and variegated. Are desirable for grouping or borders.

Climbing Vines

Clematis (Paniculata)—A very desirable vine with small white star-shaped flowers, produced in August and September. A rapid grower and quite hardy.

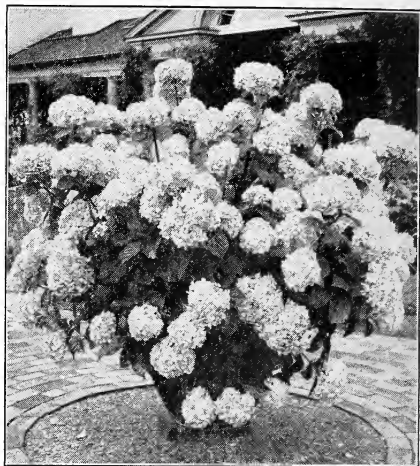
Honeysuckle (Hall's Japan)—A strong, vigorous grower, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant.

Trumpet Flower—A splendid, hardy climber, with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

Wistaria—One of the most rapid growing of all climbers; flowers are produced in long, pendulous clusters of a beautiful pale blue color; blooms in May and again late in the fall.



WISTARIA.



HYDRANGEA.

HYDRANGEA

This is one of the most beautiful of lawn shrubs in cultivation. It is a strong grower and produces large quantities of white flowers borne in large panicles, which change to a delicate pink and then to a light green, lasting until late in the fall. A very effective and showy ornament for the lawn.

SNOWBALL

A large, well-known and favorite shrub, bearing huge globe-shaped masses of beautiful white flowers, which last for a long time.

SYRINGA OR LILAC

There are a number of varieties of the most desirable shrub in a number of colors—white, pink and various shades of purple; it grows from six to eight feet high and the flowers are borne in large panicles and are delightfully fragrant; every lawn should have one or more of this valuable shrub.

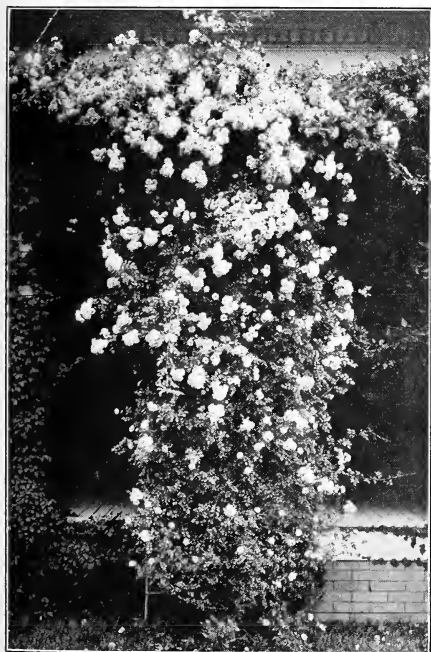
WEIGELA

This beautiful shrub blooms in June and July; the flowers are produced in such profusion as to almost cover the entire bush and hide the foliage; the colors vary from white to deep red, beautiful pink, purple, variegated, etc. By planting several varieties in a group a very effective ornament can be produced, as the colors blend and make a pleasing appearance.



GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.

Roses



CRIMSON RAMBLER.

Baby Rambler—Produces large quantities of pink flowers, borne in clusters, similar to the Crimson Rambler; can be placed in pots for winter blooming. A constant bloomer.

Crimson Rambler—A beautiful climbing rose; flowers produced in large clusters of a brilliant crimson; valuable for porches, trellises, etc.

Dorothy Perkins—Similar to the Crimson Rambler, except flowers are a delicate shade of pink.

General Jacqueminot—A beautiful rose, large, bright crimson and a profuse bloomer.

Paul Neyron—One of the largest roses in cultivation; very double and a beautiful shell pink in color; a profuse bloomer.

Vick's Caprice—An odd and very interesting variety, producing flowers, the petals of which are pink, striped with red from light to dark shades; very free bloomer.

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

We can furnish seedlings in the following: Russian Mulberry, Black Locust, Catalpa, Maple and the Hedge Plants.

SPRAYING CALENDAR

Experience and careful study into the habits of insects and the causes of rot, fungus and blight, that are so destructive to fruit trees, plants and fruits, has demonstrated the fact that spraying at the proper time and properly done, for the protection against these enemies of Horticulturists, is the best, if not the only remedy, and that it has succeeded and will succeed is evidenced by the rapidly increasing interest manifested in the manufacture, sale and use of spraying machines, and the good results obtained by those who practice this mode of protection.

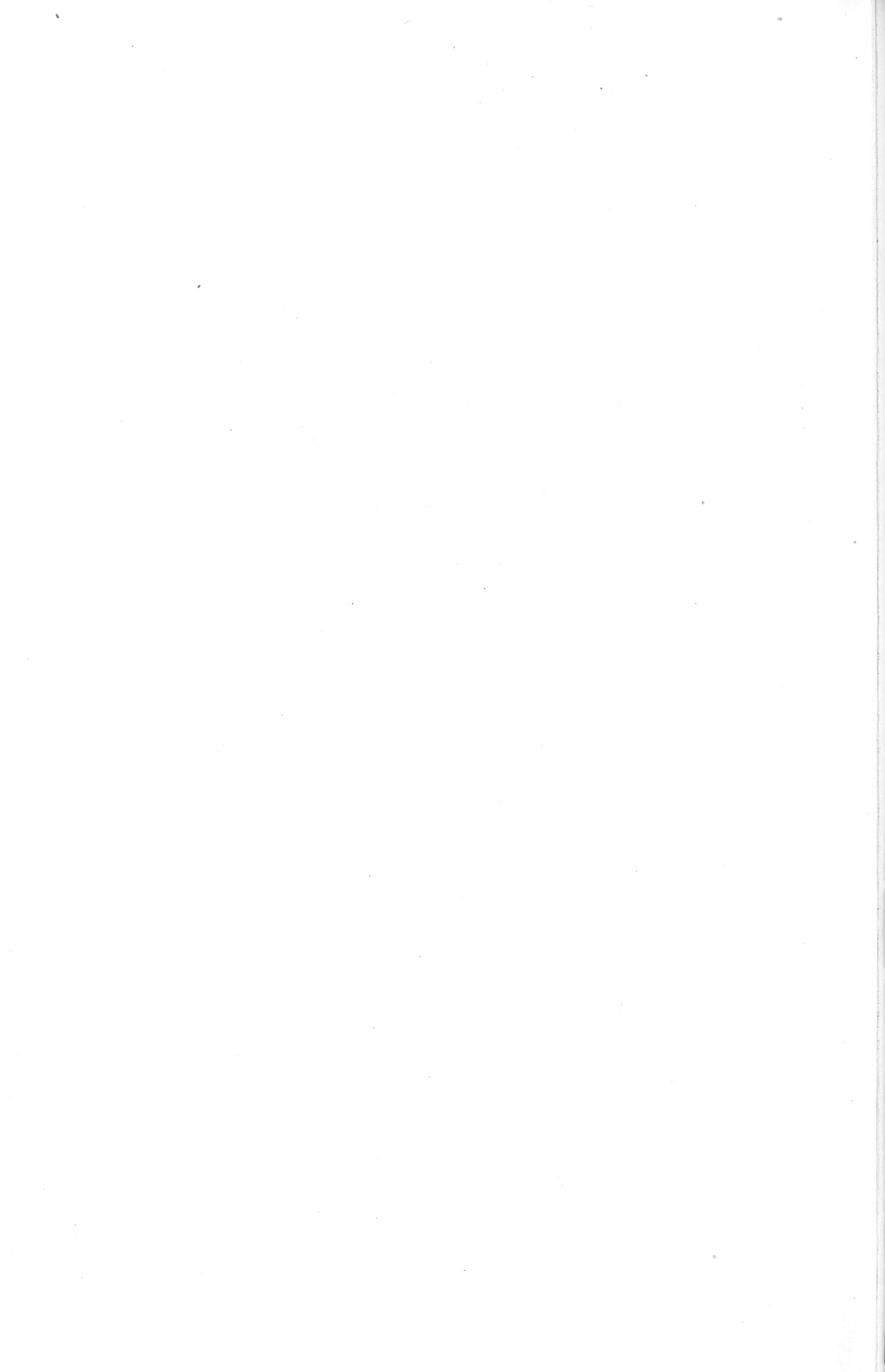
It is impossible in a catalogue like this to give descriptions of insects, diseases, etc., but only a brief outline of how to prepare formulas and when and how to use them in order to effect a remedy, which will be found as follows:

We present this table to assist fruit growers in spraying at the right time and with the correct solution.

VARIOUS APPLICATIONS OF SPRAYING SOLUTIONS

Name of Plant.	First Spraying.	Second Spraying.	Third Spraying.	Fourth Spraying.	Insects and Fungi.
APPLE.....	When buds are swelling apply Bordeaux.	Before blossoms open. Bordeaux. Add Paris Green to the solution for Canker Worm or Bud Moth.	When blossoms have fallen. Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Twelve days later. Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Codling Moth, Canker Worm, Bud Moth, Apple Scab.
PEAR.....	Before buds swell, Bordeaux.	Before blossoms open. Bordeaux. Kerosene if Psylla is present.	After blossoms fall. Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Fourteen days later. Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Codling Moth, Leaf Blight, Scab and Psylla.
PLUM.....	Just before buds open. Bordeaux and Paris Green.	After blossoms fall. Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Twelve days later. Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Kerosene when Aphids or Scale is present.	Curculio, Rot, Aphids and Scale.
CHERRY.....	Just before buds open. Bordeaux. Kerosene when Aphids is present.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux.	Twelve days later. Bordeaux. If signs of rot are present.	Kerosene if Aphids is present.	Rot and Aphids.
PEACH.....	As buds are swelling, Bordeaux.	Before blossoms open. Bordeaux and Paris Green.	After blossoms have fallen. Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Two weeks later. Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Rot, Mildew and Curculio.
GRAPE.....	When buds are beginning to swell, Bordeaux.	As buds are opening. Bordeaux.	Two weeks later. Bordeaux.	Two weeks later. Bordeaux.	Rot and other Fungous Diseases.
CURRENT..... GOOSE-BERRY.....	When leaves appear, Bordeaux.	Ten days later. Bordeaux. Hellebore for Worms. Quassia and Tobacco for Aphids.	Repeat second when necessary.	Ammoniacal copper carbonate after fruit is half grown.	Mildew, Worms, Aphids.
RASPBERRY..... BLACK-BERRY..... DEWBERRY.....	When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.	When leaves are opening. Bordeaux. Cut out all rusted canes that appear.	Two weeks later (when not in flower), repeat second.	Before fruit is full size. am. copper carbonate solution.	Fungous Diseases.

All remittances by Post Office or Express Order, Bank Draft and Registered Letter are at our risk. Do not send money in ordinary letters without registering; it is not safe. If you send private check, add 15c to pay cost of exchange.



CATALPA SPECIOSA



Catalpa Speciosa

This year we have put special effort into the Catalpa Speciosa, and have an exceedingly large stock of high-grade trees. This tree is one of the most rapid growers. Large, heart-shaped, downy leaves and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow. This is one of the most valuable of timber trees, valuable for lumber, tie and fence posts. Every farm should have from one to five acres in timber belt of this valuable tree. Get your order in now for the Catalpa Speciosa.



PAUL NEYRON.